

FURIOUS ATTACKS WITH LIQUID FIRE REPULSED BY HAIG

British Strengthen Their
Lines for Renewed
Thrust.

FRENCH HOLD FLEURY
AGAINST CHARGES

Germans' Secondary De-
fences Pierced at
Martiniupich.

London, Aug. 21.—Through their ad-
vances north of the Somme in the last
few days the British are now within
striking distance of Thiepval, Cour-
cette and Martiniupich.

With the exception of weak German
counter attacks, only the heavy guns
were active in Picardy last night and
today. The allied forces are working
to consolidate their positions—a phase
that must follow a successful offensive.

But the gains that have brought
Haig's line close to the German second
position preclude a renewal of the
struggle before long. Instead of de-
creasing in intensity, the Somme battle
is expected to grow heavier this week.

The artillery, as usual, is clearing the
way. The British War Office reports
to-night a very violent bombardment
north of the Somme. Haig's fire has
been very effective. Southward of
Thiepval, for example, the German
trenches were shattered and a con-
flagration started in one of the Kaiser's
batteries.

Allies Strengthen Positions.
In a rain of shells the Allied forces
are strengthening their ground. This
work is as hazardous as an actual ad-
vance. To the soldiers it means de-
perate efforts to bring forward their
guns and ammunition, to rebuild
trenches and lay water pipes, all under
the enemy's fire.

The British have now crept forward
to within 500 yards of Martiniupich.
In an attempt to end this threat the
German counter-attacks northwest
of High Wood last night. Here the
British were forced to give way for a
short interval, but Haig's guns once
more came into play and the German
blow was hurled back.

Gas, gas shells and liquid fire were
employed freely in the fighting last
night and early this morning. Po-
sitions and counter-positions were sub-
jected to a heavy outburst of gas
shells, while north of Givency the
British retaliated by liberating gas
waves. None of these attacks suc-
ceeded, however, in gaining ground.

Germans Repulsed at Fleury.
After a night of vigorous struggle
on the Verdun front both forces rested
today. The Germans, toward mid-
night, sprayed parts of Fleury village
with liquid fire and then launched an
attack. But the French, who had two
days to fortify their position, repelled
them easily.

On the Somme the most encouraging
feature of last week's fighting has
been the crumbling of the Germans'
secondary line of defence. After Po-
sieres fell, the Kaiser's troops took
up new positions, which enabled them
to offer stubborn resistance. But the
thrust which carried the British close
to Martiniupich broke through this
system.

Much of the heaviest fighting on
the Somme line is done in the middle
of the night. But even then stealth
is impossible, because the countryside

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Round Trip
SUNDAYS, August 27; September 10
WEDNESDAY, August 30
SPECIAL TRAIN
Le. Philadelphia Station 7:30 A.M.
Arr. Atlantic City 10:00 A.M.
RETURNS, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Trains in each
direction.

is illuminated by the bursting shells,
which both sides continue to pour
forth.

Day's Official Reports on Somme Offensive

London, Aug. 21.—The War Office
communication issued this evening
says:

Near the Mouquet farm (near Thiep-
val) the enemy attempted to make an
attack on a small scale, which was im-
mediately repulsed. Otherwise there is
little to report except artillery activity
on both sides, which at times was very
violent.

Our artillery fire was very effective.
Southward of Thiepval the enemy's
trenches were severely damaged, and a
conflagration was caused in one of the
enemy's batteries, which burned fiercely
for some time. A hostile balloon was
forced to descend by our gunfire.

Southward of Loos, as the result of a
successful mine operation, we have
much improved our local positions.
Our aeroplanes continue to bomb
enemy billets with success, in addition
to their work with our artillery. Yes-
terday one of our machines did not re-
turn. To-day hostile aeroplanes
showed a little more enterprise than
usual, and some of them ventured over
our lines.

British Early Statement.

An earlier statement read:
After a heavy bombardment three
hostile bombing attacks were made this
morning on High Wood. All were easily
repulsed.

Northwest of High Wood some of our
covering patrols withdrew before strong
detachments of the enemy, but these
detachments were unable to make any
progress when they came under fire
from our positions west of the wood.
During the night we effectively shelled
portions of the enemy's position, while
the enemy bombarded our trenches in
the vicinity of Poisieres and the area
near Givency. Counter-attacks, using gas
shells, were made.

Northwest of Hulluch (north of Ar-
ras) and east of Le Plantin the enemy
attempted to drive back with loss to the
enemy, who only succeeded in reaching
our lines at one point, from which he
was quickly driven out again.
Near Givency the enemy exploded a
mine near one of our forward saps,
but caused us no casualties, and we
made use of the crater as a defensive
post. Further north we liberated gas
successfully against the enemy's posi-
tions at two places.

French Report.

Paris, Aug. 21.—To-night's official
statement says:

On the Somme front our batteries
shelled German works north and south
of the river. There was no infantry
activity in the course of the day. An
intermittent cannonade took place on
the remainder of the front.
Our aviators had numerous encoun-
ters with the enemy. Two enemy air-
craft were brought down inside our
lines, one in the region of Denicourt
and the other near Berny.

An earlier announcement read:

North of the Somme, in addition to
the important captures of material
mentioned yesterday, we took six field
guns in the wood which our troops car-
ried yesterday between Maurepas and
Guillemin.

During the night there were violent

artillery actions on the Somme front.
On the right bank of the Meuse (Ver-
dun front) the Germans yesterday
toward the close of the day, delivered
a powerful attack, accompanied by the
use of flaming liquids against Fleury.
Our curtain of fire and infantry fire
obliged the enemy to stop short and
inflicted serious losses on him.

German Statement.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—To-day's com-
munication says:

North of the Somme several desul-
tory attacks west of Fournaux (High)
Wood, on the Clercy-Maricourt road,
made by strong infantry forces of the
enemy from Ovillers and Pozieres, and
hand grenade attacks near Maurepas
were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse
(Verdun front) enemy forces, which
were ready to make an attack north-
west of Thiaumont work, were pre-
vented by our artillery fire from carry-
ing out their object. At Thiaumont
weak itself and near Fleury strong
hand grenade parties were shot down
by our infantry and machine gun fire.
Numerous undertakings attempted
by reconnoitering detachments of the
enemy were without result. Attacks
by German patrols north of Vermeles
and near Festubert and Embermenil
were successful. In the Argonne lively
mining operations were carried out on
both sides. By the explosion of a mine
we destroyed a considerable portion of
the enemy's position on Camores
Height.

Off Ostend (Belgium) a British
hydroplane was destroyed by our fire
and a French hydroplane was shot
down.

In an aerial engagement a British
biplane was brought down southeast
of Arras.

737 British Officers Killed Within a Week

London, Aug. 10.—Casualties among
British officers for the last seven days
of July were heavier than in any pre-
vious period, again showing the ef-
fects of the offensive on the western
front. The casualty lists include 737
killed, 1,688 wounded and 134 missing;
a total of 2,559. They bring the ag-
gregate losses since the beginning of
the war to 36,416, of whom 10,842 have
been killed or died of wounds, 22,987
have been wounded and 2,596 are miss-
ing.

The heaviest sufferers in the seven
days were Yorkshire, with 62
killed, 97 wounded and 2 missing;
Field Artillery, 29 killed, 120 wounded;
Lancashires, 30 killed, 79 wounded,
8 missing; South Africans, 27 killed,
60 wounded, 8 missing; machine-gun
corps, 21 killed, 61 wounded; Welsh
regiments, 33 killed, 106 wounded.

Among officers of high rank, Major
General Ingham-Williams was killed,
three brigadier generals were wound-
ed and one colonel and nine lieuten-
ant colonels were killed.

Bulgaria Sure of Victory;

Votes \$7,000,000 Credit

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Bulgaria is pre-
pared to repulse all attacks, from what-
ever quarter, Premier Radoslavoff as-
sured Parliament, according to a dis-
patch from Sofia to the Overseas News
Agency. The general offensive of the
Allies, he said, had demonstrated that
the forces of the Central Powers could
not be shaken.

Bulgaria, the Premier added, was en-
joying the most cordial relations with
her allies and the military situation
was entirely favorable, so that final
victory was sure.

Before adjourning Parliament voted
a new war credit of 35,000,000 leva
(about \$7,000,000).

Greek King Is Guarded as Elections Approach

Athens, Aug. 21.—The Royalist party
in Greece is taking extraordinary pre-
cautions preparatory to the coming
election. King Constantine is closely
guarded and visits the capital rarely.

On these journeys a brigade of sol-
diers guards every approach to the
side like the fate of Edith Cavell. This
crime was almost more stupid than
either of the others. It filled up the
cup.

There is always in England a strain
of sentimental idealism on which Ger-
many, by a more clever and plausible
policy, might have worked to the deep
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But the enemy has eliminated for us
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That is why I say that the killing
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Add to this the prospect for Austria-
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of the fact that the Battle of the
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jority of them imagine—and how can
they help it—that the Battle of Jutland
was some sort of a naval victory.

Germans a Penguin People.

In these respects they are turned by
their rulers into a penguin people.
They will take another shape in the
end, but for a long while to come they
will be unable to help themselves.
They will do what is directed "from
above." All we have to consider is
what is the state of mind on the part
of those who direct "from above."

We need not credit the Kaiser and
his camarilla with any superman-
ship in respect of the truth of vision and
fertility of resource. They are able
men and no more. They have marked
limitations. They are capable of blind-
ness, and from beginning to end have
been blind. stupendous in magni-
tude, and prodigious errors of calcula-
tion, about Britain, France, Russia,
Italy, Belgium, Serbia, everything.

Still, they are able men, with a mag-
nificent national machine at their dis-
posal. The main general idea in their
minds is to put up the most obstinate
conceivable fight at all points without
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How every item in it will be met
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Britons Ready to Pay in Blood for Victory

Somme Battle Has Shown How Heavy Cost Will Be, but
Also Has Given Assurance of
Triumph.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, Aug. 21.—It may be safely said that the killing has only
begun and that the Germans who wanted proof of British nerve will get
all the demonstration they desire. It may now be taken for granted that
the war will be fought clean out, that it will be decided by force of arms,
that the struggle will be solidly prolonged and that the greater part of
the third year will be filled by the bloodiest contest in human annals.
These inferences follow from the new data supplied for military analysis
and from the continued remarkable change in psychological factors on the
Allies' side.

Both in the east and west the Allies' offensive movements were, as I
said at the outset, a great experiment. The first thrusts of the big push
on the Somme occupied almost exactly a month and closed at the end of
July. Now a definite formula has been given. Both the army in the
field and the nation at home feel as though they had passed through a
whole age of experience since the 1st of July. It might not be going too far
to say that the last few weeks have made a deeper impress on the British
mind than was made by the two generations before. Henceforth there is
a new nation, much sadder and much stronger; it is going to be very
tough sadder yet and far stronger still before the end.

Cost of Victory Ascertained.

When the experimental preludes to the slow advance began specu-
lation was various. There were still large knots of enthusiasts, military
and lay, who thought that the German lines in the west would be widely
breached in a few weeks. The questions to be established therefore by
real operations were two: What would be the tempo of victory and what
the cost? We have the answer on both points, and the stern, sober judges,
who now quite predominate in the direction of this business, are justified.

The tempo of victory will undoubtedly be pretty slow, at least until
the fighting is resumed on the final and largest scale in spring. As for
the cost—I am referring now, of course, to casualties—it must certainly
be terrific by comparison with all previous British precedents, and there
is no quarter German delusion that Britain will not stand the sacri-
fice.

Now, just on account of the faults which make it so hard to get the
people of this country fairly going for war, they are by temperament as
well built to stand moral and physical strain as any people in the world.
The more they suffer in a manner so strange to them, the more cool, clear-
minded, tenacious and deadly they will be. There is no touch of the
patriotic panegyric about this. You will find it proved by events to be
the truth without varnish. That is one of the new psychological factors.

Another thing is that continued Ger-
man brutalities and barbarities to-
ward the Allies' wounded and pris-
oners, and toward the civil population
of the occupied districts of France and
Belgium are putting a very stark, grim
temper into the British, French and
Russian armies. You know well what
happens when the more good humored
and indulgent temperaments, if pro-
voked long enough, rise without a
word, but also without ruth, to bruise
a bully.

Throughout the English speaking
world this is universally understood,
but it has been quite useless to try to
explain it to the Germans. They per-
sist in thinking that frightfulness in-
timidates and quells, whereas it only
hardens and exasperates their oppo-
nents. With inexorable fatuity the
enemy still clings to the ghastly pre-
conceived pedantries of the German
War Book without any attention to the
change of circumstances, or any rational
and balanced consideration of what
the consequences must be.

Finally, there was the murder of
Captain Fryatt. It touched England
on the maritime side like the sinking
of the Lusitania, and on the moral
side like the fate of Edith Cavell. This
crime was almost more stupid than
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RUSSIANS GAIN IN CARPATHIANS

Seize Two Villages on the
Border, Advance in
Hungary.

SEEK TO FLANK
KOVEL ON NORTH

Czar's Troops Widen the
Wedge on the Stok-
hod Line.

London, Aug. 21.—The Russians con-
tinued their advances to-day on the
Stokhod and Carpathian fronts. They
have met with determined opposition
in the former region, however, and
drive except at a few points.

The forces of Letchitsky which broke
through the Jablonitz Pass two days
ago are still pushing forward into